FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 2,535.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 45.]

Misers and Misers.

Hoarding up gold as each swift summer flies
Unto a bitter season that he fears,
The miser shuts the portal of his tears,
The miser shuts out Mercy, with her piteous eyes.
And bars out Death enters, in unwelcome guise,
But when Death enters, in unwelcome guise,
"Poor fool, and wasteful of the lavish years!"
Avenging Conscience shrieks into his ears,
And "Fool!" the murmur of the world replies.
If so late wealth can bring no pleasure in,
Be not to niggard spirits so akin:
But give me kisses, give me love, my sweet!
Hoard not the coin of passion in thy breast,
But spend it freely. Short is life at best;
And Time speeds onward with remorseless feet.
—*A. B. Saxton in the Century.*

CULINARY ROMANCE.—Lord Lytton and Lord Beaconsfield have carefully developed the culinary element in their writings. Perhaps the novel reader has observed the strong gastronomical element that is to be found in Lord Beaconsfield's stories. How he apostrophizes soup, fish, and game: "The warm and sunny flavor of brown soup, the mild and moonlight deliciousness of white. Ye soups, o'er whose creation I have watched like mothers o'er their sleeping child." The whiting is "the chicken of the ocean." So of the ortolan: "Sweet bird, all paradise opens! Let me die, eating ortolans to the sound of soft music." "Sherry has a pedigree as long as an Arab's; a bouquet like the breath of woman. A lobster has all the arts of a coquette." So far my Lord Beaconsfield in the days of Lady Blessington, and when he might meet Louis Napoleon at *petits soupers*. He laid down that immortal principle which Mr. Bright quoted in the House of Commons—that the great secret of good dinners is to have hot plates. Disraeli had some curious remarks on the dinners of celebrated people. "A dinner of wits is proverbially a palace of silence; and the envy and hatred which all literary men really feel for each other, especially when they are exchanging dedications of mutual affection, always insure in such assemblies the agreeable presence of a general feeling of painful constraint. If a good thing occurs to a guest he will not express it, lest his neighbor, who is publishing a novel in numbers, shall appropriate it next month, or he himself, who has the same responsibility of production, be deprived of its legitimate appearance." The personal interest of this passage is that it is somewhat descriptive of Disraeli himself. For the most part he was a very quiet and observant diner-out, who, as a rule, talked very little, but when he did, talked a great deal. Sydney Smith always made a point of making a good meal before he brought out any of his good sayings. One of those who used to meet Disraeli says "that his mouth was alive with a kind of working and impatient nervousness," and then he would burst forth into a "perfectly successful cataract of expression with a cud of triumphant scorn worthy of Mephistopheles." In his riper days the great Earl eliminated the Mephistopheles expression, which would scarcely conduce to sociability, and was known as the most delightful of diners-out. It is curious that, so far from complaining of silence, Sir Archibald Alison, in his "Autobiography," complains of the strain caused by the incessant conflict of the wits and their efforts to cut one another out.—*London Society.*

PHOTOGRAPHY AND ACCOUSTICS.—Till recently, no one would ever have dreamed of applying photography to accoustics, but it is now possible to photograph sound, or, speaking more accurately, sound-vibrations, and Prof. Boltzmann is now announced as the discoverer of what at first might well be regarded with incredulity. The sound-vibrations are communicated to a thin platinum plate, and the movements of the plate, after being magnified by a solar microscope, are reflected on to a screen, and photographed by rapidly drawing a sensitive plate across the image. Every letter when pronounced gives a separate and distinct impression, the vowels showing regular undulatory vibrations, while the consonants give curves and lines of very varied forms. The uses of an arrangement like this may be innumerable. We can almost imagine that when the process is perfected, eaves-droppers and spies will have a very easy time, and need to run no risks in order to obtain secret information; a small instrument secretly placed in a room, and acting automatically, may copy down every word spoken; nay, it is far from chimerical to expect that photography may one day take the place of short hand reporters.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

EASTERN CUSTOMS.—What would some of our Fayetteville boys think if they could only be provided, as is the young emperor of China, with a *kabachutsze*, or "whipping boy," who suffers for the faults of his imperial master?

The Sinuese Mississippi is a match for the Nile itself in what an Irish essayist calls "pure filth." But this appears to be a mere trifle in the eyes of the natives. It is quite a common thing to see one man drinking freely from the river close to the spot where a second man is emptying slops, a third bathing, and a fourth washing his clothes.

MR. CARLISLE AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. Carlisle has no house in Washington. He has lived for seven years in the same apartments at the Riggs House. He has a modest competency and a large income from his professional practice as a lawyer. Mrs. Carlisle is of a very distinguished presence, and will grace the position of "Mrs. Speaker."

Maria Edgeworth belonged to an aristocratic family tracing its line back to Roger Edgeworth, "a monk, who followed in the footsteps of his sovereign, Henry VIII., both by being a defender of the faith and by succumbing to the bright eyes of beauty, for whose sake he finally renounced Catholicism and married."

A NICE DISTINCTION.—Sarah Bernhardt, says the Chicago *Times*, is playing Lady Macbeth, but the fact that she is considerably longer enables Mac to distinguish her from the dagger.

The Issue between France and China as Stated by France.

The Yellow Book on the Tonquin affair was distributed to the members of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris on the 5th of December. It contains the Chinese memorandum which Prime Minister Ferry on the 28th ult. gave to the Tonquin credits' committee. The memorandum states that France had imposed upon Annam an unjust treaty, ignoring the rights of China; that France had invaded Annam, and manifested an intention to take Bac-Ninh, the key of the Chinese empire, etc., and that China, while feeling compelled to resist aggression, appealed to the honor of France to so act as to prevent bloodshed. It also contains the note of M. Ferry to the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, suggesting that special power be entrusted to the military chiefs in Tonquin to effect an understanding by which China could surrender Bac-Ninh and Sontay peacefully to Admiral Courbet, and that subsequently a definitive settlement could be negotiated. The Marquis Tseng, in replying to the latter proposition, says he regrets that France regards the occupation of Sontay and Bac-Ninh by her troops as indispensable to the settlement of the question. He also says he fails to perceive the necessity of France occupying those places, which she is aware the Chinese hold.

The Marquis Tseng comments upon the statement made by Prime Minister Ferry in the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st of October, in which he declared that the French government did not believe that China would declare war nor had France any intention of doing so; that France was desirous of firmly establishing herself in the Red river delta by gaining possession of Sontay and Bac-Ninh: that when that was achieved nobody would be able to drive her out; that with patience, *sang froid* and her forces she would be proof against everything; and that that prudent policy would lead to the settlement of the Tonquin affair. The Marquis observes that this statement produced a painful impression in Tonquin. If it became a question of the possession of Tonquin further negotiations would be useless, as it would be impossible for China to agree thereon. On November 30 M. Ferry declared that the ideas of the French government had not changed during the last three years. The French policy, he said, was guided by the principles which formed the basis of the treaty of 1874.

The government desired the consolidation of the French protectorate, the free navigation of the Song Koi river and security for its commercial relations in Tonquin. The Marquis Tseng having renewed a proposal to fix the line of demarcation between the armies in the cantonments at Hanoi and at Sontay, and on the banks of the Red river, M. Ferry pointed out that the Marquis Tseng declared on the first of August that there were no Chinese troops in Tonquin, whereupon M. Challemel-Lacour, then French minister of foreign affairs, replied that there was consequently no danger of a conflict. If Chinese forces approached the fortresses against which the French were advancing, they would run the risk of being considered Annamite auxiliaries. Since then, added M. Ferry, the situation has remained unchanged by our acts. Our plan of the campaign has not been modified, and cannot be modified. It is not with us that the responsibility for a conflict will rest.

A dispatch from Paris says that there have been active negotiations between Marquis Tseng and M. Ferry since the latter's note of November 30.

The *Liberte* says it believes that M. Ferry's negotiations with the Marquis Tseng aim at the conclusion of a treaty on the basis of the formation of a neutral zone between China and Annam. The same paper asserts that Earl Granville, the British foreign secretary, has informed the Marquis Tseng that if China does not make important concessions, England will leave France complete liberty of action.

A DANGEROUS OVERSIGHT.—A citizen who had business at the foot of Woodward avenue yesterday forenoon was approached by a hard-looking man with a request for some small change, and the request was backed by the statement of shipwreck.

"What vessel?" asked the citizen.

"The Arab," was the reply.

"Where was she wrecked?"

"On lake Huron, sir."

"When?"

"Five days ago."

"And how were you saved?"

"Picked up off the cabin-roof by a tug."

"How long had you floated?"

"About ten hours."

"Well, I suppose it's all right," said the citizen, and he handed out a quarter and passed on.

The recipient of the money joined a comrade waiting for him under the shed and whispered:

"I had a close call of it."

"How?"

"Why, suppose he had asked me the name of the tug? We forgot all about that in cooking up the yarn!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A HINT FOR THE DEMOCRATS.—"The nomination of Mr. Carlisle, in itself," says the New York *Times* [Free Trade Republican] "shows a public opinion throughout wide sections of the country strong enough to overcome completely the tactics of the mere politicians and to defy the influences exerted by the most highly protected industries. That opinion is not by any means confined to the Democrats. It is national. If it be respected and embodied in legislation, and if the Republicans contribute fairly to that result, the canvass of 1884 would be left to be decided principally upon other issues, *and on these the Republicans have nothing to fear.* The problem presented to the Republicans in Congress by the nomination of Mr. Carlisle is a very serious one, but it is also very simple."

The True Democratic Position at Last.

The Principle of a Tariff for Revenue Only, Affirmed—The Rate of Progress in the Return thereto, the only question—Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randolph Tucker proclaim that Tariff Reduction and the Abrogation of the Internal Revenue are the natural complements of each other.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes to that paper under date of Dec. 6, as follows:

Speaker Carlisle has authorized a statement of his views with regard to tariff revision, which may be summed up as follows:

Mr. Carlisle knows that the present law is not a reform of the old law, therefore he favors its revision, believing that at least the reduction of 20 per cent. recommended by the tariff commission should be made, and that the increased rates of duty by which the promised objects of the bill of last session were perverted should be reformed. He holds that the demands of the "best conservative opinion have not been satisfied, but that an attempt has been made to deceive those who hold it." There has been no change in his position. He believes that ultimately the customs duties of the government must be collected for public uses only, and he is desirous of returning to what he considers a healthy financial system in such a way and by such steps as will enable the business of the country to adjust itself to the new condition of things without difficulty.

A year ago all business men, including protected manufacturers, insisted that tariff duties should be reduced at least 20 per cent. Congress, with the aid of a commission, undertook to satisfy this demand and enacted a law that is worse than the old one. Mr. Carlisle believes that it is the duty of this Congress to fulfill the broken promise of the last, and that there is no clamor against the needed action except from those who succeeded in reaping undue advantages from the last revision. He holds that the revenue reformers are not responsible for the agitation of which complaint is made, but that they are to blame who compel agitation by refusing to place the tariff on a just basis.

Representative Tucker, of Virginia, who has served for a long time on the committee of ways and means with Mr. Carlisle, and had almost daily conferences with him, and who voted for him in the caucus, said to-day that Mr. Carlisle was recognized on all sides of the House as one of the ablest men in public life, fair and non-partisan and eminently conservative in all his views. His opinions on the tariff ought to be well known, because they have been given to the country in several well-prepared speeches, and in many running debates on that subject. Mr. Tucker said that a short time since a republican member of the committee on ways and means had remarked to him that it had been his intention in the last canvass to assail the prospective position of the democratic party predicated upon the election of Carlisle as Speaker, but that on carefully going over and examining everything said by Mr. Carlisle on the tariff he had not found a single word or vote involving any radical modification of the tariff or the endangering of any material public interest.

Mr. Tucker continued and said: "Mr. Carlisle believes in a reform of the tariff so moderate and gradual in its character as to disturb no existing interest, but to promote gradually a return to a system by which the consuming interests of the country would be protected against greedy and unreasonable demands of monopolists. A very large majority of the Southern members were in favor of Mr. Carlisle and in accord with his views. His views and the views of those who voted for him were well known before the congressional elections, and many members had been returned on these very issues.

"Mr. Randall's views were not in accord with a large majority of his democratic colleagues in the last House, and a majority of the Northern vote was cast against him. A large proportion of the Cox vote would have gone for Carlisle had the contest been between him and Randall. The prediction of business perils from his election was falsified by the empathic conservatism of his address on taking the chair, which elicited applause on both sides of the house, and which has been commended by many of the leading republican journals of the country. That address will form the basis of his policy. He will organize the committees in accordance with its ideas, and the result of his administration of his powerful office will vindicate the wisdom of his election. Mr. Carlisle is no free-trader. He favors a tariff for revenue, with such protection to American industries as must be incidental to any tariff which produces the amount of revenue we need.

"The tariff bill which passed at the last session against the democratic vote cannot produce enough revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, and unless it is changed to produce more revenue the repeal of all internal revenue taxation would create a deficit. If Carlisle's policy should succeed in the adoption of a tariff sufficient to meet the expenses of the government, he would favor an abrogation of the internal revenue system. It is the high tariff protection policy which would prevent this. There is no occasion for alarm by the country, but to the contrary there is every reason for confidence in Mr. Carlisle."

Realism.

Romance, beside his unstrung lute,
Lies stricken mute.
The old-time fire, the antique grace,
You will not find them anywhere.
To-day we breathe a commonplace,
Polemic, scientific air:
We strip illusion of her veil,
We vivisect the nightingale
To probe the secret of his note.
The Muse in alien ways remote
Goes wandering.
—*T. B. Aldrich.*

The Mothodists.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which convened in Statesville on Wednesday November 28th, did not adjourn until Tuesday night, December 4th. That excellent newspaper, the Statesville *Landmark*, issued a Daily during the session of Conference, and from this we expected to get the list of appointments for the coming year in time for printing in last week's OBSERVER. The failure of the Conference to adjourn after a session of the usual length, prevented this, and we attempted to anticipate the mail by using the telegraph. The result was given, at considerable expense, in the last issue of this paper. The dispatch was printed as it came, the telegraph company being responsible for some errors which our readers will find corrected in the complete list of appointments following:

Raleigh District—S. D. Adams, P. E.
Raleigh—Edenton street—W C Norman.
Person street—B C Phillips.
Brooklyn and Macedonia Mission—to be supplied by J F Butt.
Carey—J B Bobbitt.
Rolesville—J D Buie.
Smithfield—B B Culbreth.
Clayton—A E Wiley.
Tar River—R G Barrett, J T Finlayson.
Youngville—B C Alred.
Louisburg—W S Rone.
Oxford—J T Gibbs.
Granville—J B Martin.
Henderson—J J Renn.
Buckhorn—M C Thomas, J W Avent.
Oak Hill Mission—To be supplied.
Editors of Raleigh *Christian Advocate*—F L Reid and W S Black.

Hillsboro District—N H D Wilson, P. E.
Hillsboro Circuit, J E Gay.
Durham, T A Boone.
Durham Circuit, J T Lyon.
Chapel Hill, R B John.
Person, J Sandford.
Leasburg, L L Nash.
Yanceyville, V A Sharpe.
Alamance, John Tillett.
South Caswell, J O Guthrie.
Haw River, L H Gibbons.
Pittsboro, R A Willis.
Deep River, P Greening, T C Moses, sup.
University of N. C., A W Mangum.

Greensboro District—R O Burton, P. E.
Greensboro, L W Crawford.
Guilford, T H Pegram.
East Guilford, J A Bowles.
Pleasant Garden, L L Johnson, J F Craven, sup.
Franklinsville, C H Phillips.
Randleman, R F Bumpass.
Randolph, R T N Stephenson, J F Keerans, sup.
Trinity College Station, M L Wood.
Thomasville and High Point, J B Carpenter.
Davidson Mission, J W Lewis.
Winston, C C Dodson.
Forsythe, C A Gault.
Stokes, J R Scroggs, S H Helsabeck.
Snow Creek Mission, S D Peeler.
Madison, R P Troy.
Dan River Mission, C W King.
Ruffin, N E Coltrane.
Reidsville, A R Raven.
Kernersville, J C Thomas.
Trinity College, M L Wood, J F Heitman, Professors.

Salisbury District—W S Black, P. E.
Salisbury, Jos Wheeler.
Salisbury Circuit, G A Ogleaby.
Mocksville, G F Round.
Rowan, J M Ashby.
Farmington, W C Wilson.
Concord, W S Creasy. T W Smith, sup.
Concord Circuit, Z Rush.
Mount Pleasant, S V Hoyle.
Albemarle, T J Gattis.
Stanly, W L Grissom.
Big Lick Mission, J E Underwood.
Lexington, T A Stone.
Davidson, D L Earnhardt.
Uwharrie, W T Cutchin.
West Uwharrie, J E Woosley.

Statesville District—L L Hendren, P. E.
Statesville, J T Harris.
Statesville Circuit, W M Bagby.
Mt Zion Station, J W North.
Mooresville, P F W Stamey.
Iredell, J C Rowe.
Rock Spring, J H Page.
Newton, Geo W Ivey.
Catawba, E L Stamey.
Alexander, W T Nelson.
Caldwell, H F Wiley.
Lenoir, M V Sherrill.
Wilkes, E J Endaily.
Roaring River Mission, C P Snow.
Elkin and Jonesville, W P McCorkle.
Mount Airy, Jas Wilson.
Yadkinville Mission, M J Hunt.
Pilot Mountain Mission, R L Warlick.
Mt Airy Station, M H Moore.
Oak Institute, Mooresville, T L Triplett.

Shelby District—H T Hudson, P. E.
Shelby, B R Hall.
Shelby Circuit, T S Campbell.
King's Mountain Circuit, J W Jones.
Double Shoals, M D Giles.
Cherry Mountain, J A Lee.
Rutherfordton, J T Abernathy.
Columbus Mission, I A White.
Morganton, J F England.
Burke Circuit, T H Edwards.
Hickory and Happy Home, G W Calahan.
South Fork Circuit, R M Hoyle.
Dallas, S J McLeod.
Gaston, J C Hartsell.
Lincolnton, J W Wheeler.
McDowell, C G Little.

Charlotte District—T W Guthrie, P. E.
Charlotte, Tryon street, J T Bagwell.
Calvary Mission, J B Hurley.
Charlotte Circuit, T S Ellington
Matthews, S M Davis.
Clear Creek Circuit, Z T Harrison.
Pleasant Grove, M H Hoyle.
Monroe Station, P J Carraway.
Monroe Circuit, F B McCall.
Wadesboro Station, F D Swindell.
Wadesboro Circuit, G W Hardison.
Ansonville, L E Stacey.
Lilesville, P L Herman.
Pineville, J Ed Thompson.

Fayetteville District—J A Cunninggim, P. E.
Fayetteville, F H Wood.
Campbellton Mission, to be supplied.
Cumberland, F L Townsend.
Lumberton, W S Chaffin.
Robeson, M W Boyles.
Laurinburg, Dan'l May.
St. Johns, A P Tyer.
Rockingham, J H Guinn.
Ashpole Mission, to be supplied.
Rockingham Circuit, W S Hales.
Cape Fear Circuit, J T Kendall, F M Shamburger.
Mount Gilead, C M Pepper.
Pekin, J H Hall.
Montgomery, E L Pell.
Carthage, W B Doub.
Jonesboro, J D Arnold.
Manly Mission, M A Smith.

Wilmington District—W H Bobbitt, P E.
Wilmington, Front St., E A Yates.
" Fifth St., W I Hull.
Topsail, J C Crisp.
Duplin, H H Gibbons.
Point Caswell Mission, C O Durant.
Clinton, J E Thompson.
Cokesbury, C M Geutry.
Newton Grove Mission, D A Watkins.
Bladen, T B Reeks.
Elizabeth Circuit, J B Bailey.
Whiteville Circuit, J W Puett.
Flemington, A G Gant.
Waccamaw Mission, to be supplied by J H Tart.
Smithville, D H Tattle.
Brunswick, T J Daily.
Onslow, C W Smith.

New Berne District—J E Mann, P E.
New Berne, L S Barkhead.
Goldsboro, W M Robey.
Wayne, J N Andrews.
Goldsboro Circuit, J F Washburn.
Mount Olive, P L Groome.
Kinston, W C Gannon.
Snow Hill, J W Jenkins and J R Betts.
La Grange, J D Carpenter.
Craven, A McCullen.
Jones, A D Betts.
Morehead City, C W Byrd.
Beaufort, N M Jurney.
Carteret, W J Crowson.
Pamlico, B B Holder.
Core Sound Mission, T J Browning.
Straits Mission, to be supplied by J G Nelson.

Warrenton District—D R Bruton, P E.
Warrenton, R S Webb.
Warrenton Circuit, L J Holden.
Roanoke, W H Watkins.
Weldon and Halifax, W L Cunninggim.
Halifax, J M Lumly.
Scotland Neck, W B North.
Wilson, J R Brooks.
Wilson Circuit, H M Blair.
Ridgeway, J R Griffith.
Nashville, J J Carden.
Edgecombe, J N Cale.
Central Female Inst., J M Rhodes.

Washington District—J S Nelson, P E.
Tarboro, W H Moore.
South Edgecombe, J H Cordon.
Williamston, J E Bristow.
Greenville, C M Anderson.
Pitt Mission, N A Hooker.
Swift Creek Mission, to be supplied by R R Gilliam.
Aurora, C C Brothers.
Washington, J P Ricaud, W H Call.
Bath, J Mahoney.
Plymouth, F A Bishop.
Columbia, J L Keen.
Mattamuskeet, R C Beemon,
Fairfield, A M Lowe.
Portsmouth and Hatteras Mission, L O Wyche.
Ocracoke Mission, to be supplied.

THE POLITICIAN'S WIFE.—Talking of funerals and flowers, we met the pretty wife of a prominent politician at the funeral of the wife of a rich coal man, who employs 200 or 300 laborers. She seemed to be quite lonely among the great crowd of Irish people who assembled to do honor to their dead countrywoman. On expressing our surprise at meeting her she said: "Oh, I didn't know the dead woman. I never saw her in my life, but I 'do' the funerals for Jack (that isn't his name). It's a matter of politics, and he dosen't always have time. We always send flowers, too. This kind of people appreciate attentions of that sort, and it tells when election comes—at least Jack says so." So now it appears that the wives of prominent politicians who have any social position are in politics, though debarred from voting. They "do" the funerals, the weddings, the dinners and the social "inflooence" business generally, for the benefit of the party.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

SOUR GRAPES.—Most of this talk is idle and useless. One President is a good deal like another after he gets into the White House. He may be full of strange notions regarding what ought to be done in the way of government, but he soon finds himself so hampered by the limitations of law and custom, and so impressed by what is called public opinion, that he quietly but surely falls into the ways of his predecessors, thus alike disappointing the hopes of his enemies and the fears of his friends. This similarity of results makes it a matter of small consequence to the country who is President. Indeed, in these times of peace and prosperity it would make very little difference if we ran along for a few years without any President at all.—*Denver News, (Rep.)*

BULLS.—In Jules Verne's "Tribulations of a Chinaman," is as fine a "bull" as Paddy ever made: "In the seventeenth century the famous Ming dynasty reigned 200 years." To do this within the compass of a single century was a feat rivaling that of the active hero of romance for whom "to rush frantically up and down London Bridge for half an hour was the work of a moment."

Our venerable friend, Mr. Wm. H. Hardin, might here recall Nelson's admonition to his sailors: "My boys, love your enemies, but hate a Frenchman like the devil."

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Montague vs. Mial.—1. The jurisdiction conferred upon justices of the peace to try civil actions, where the property in controversy does not exceed $50, is concurrent with that possessed by the Superior court.

2. An action for damages for removing a crop is cognizable in the Superior court. The special jurisdiction of justices of the peace under the landlord and tenant act (1876–77, chapter 283,) does not extend to torts, but is confined to actions for enforcing contracts.

3. The landlord's right to the crop to securing payment of rent is not impaired by the sub-letting of his tenant. The subtenant's crop may thereby be subjected to a double lien, that of the landlord and that of his immediate lessor, but the lien of the landlord is paramount.

Mebane vs. Layton.—1. A homestead is exempt from sale under execution, except first, for taxes; secondly, for obligations contracted for the purchase of the premises; and thirdly, for debts contracted prior to the adoption of the constitution.

2. There is a presumption of fact in favor of such exemption, and the creditor who seeks to subject the homestead to the payment of his debt, must bring himself within one of the exceptions by proper averment and proof.

3, A sale without laying off the homestead is void and passes no title.

4. The date of a judgment will be taken as the date of the debt upon which it was rendered, unless the contrary appear of record.

Allen vs. Simpson.—A judgment recovered upon a bond for less than sixty dollars, in an action brought prior to the time when the code of civil procedure went into operation, is a valid judgment. This case is governed by the Revised Code, chap. 31, sec. 38, and it does not appear that the defendant availed himself of his right thereunder, either to *plead in abatement* or to *move* to dismiss the suit.

State vs. Craige.—1. The bare removal from the place where goods are found by the thief (as in this case, wheat from one garner into the defendant's adjoining garner at a mill) is a sufficient asportation to constitute larceny, and a severance from the constructive possession of the owner is also sufficient.

2. A motion in arrest of judgment cannot be grounded upon the variance between allegation and proof; it lies only for defects in the indictment.

3. A new trial will not be granted by this court for a variance between allegation and proof, where no exception is taken in the court below. The presumption is that every fact necessary to sustain the verdict was proved on the trial.

State vs. Washington.—1. The judge, upon finding the fact that a juror fraudulently procured himself to be put on the jury to acquit the prisoner, must withdraw a juror and direct a mistrial to be entered, State vs. Bell, 81 N. C., 591; and this, whether the prisoner be connected with or cognizant of the fraud or not. In such case, there is no jeopardy, and the order remanding the prisoner for trial by another jury was proper.

2. *Held further*, that even though no formal motion is made for the prisoner's discharge in the court below, and denied, yet this court will, on his petition for *certiorari*, consider his claim to exemption from another trial.

Mask vs. Tiller.—1. The statute of limitations barring actions for relief on the ground of fraud after three years from the discovery of facts constituting fraud, does not apply to a case where no fraud, but only a mistake is alleged.

2. The enforcement of an equity will never be denied on the ground of lapse of time, when the party seeking it has been in continuous possession of the estate to which the equity is an incident.

3. The court will lend its aid in every such case, except where, by laches, the party has abandoned his right and acquiesced in its enjoyment by another in a manner inconsistent with his own claim.

Commissioners vs. MacRae.—1. Action upon official bond may be brought within six years after a breach thereof; the statute does not begin to run from the date, but only from the breach of the bond.

2. A settlement had between a county and its out-going treasurer, does not operate a discharge of liability upon his bond; nor is it *conclusive* evidence of a proper accounting, but is open to proof that a mistake was made.

3. The actual payment of the funds remaining in defendant's hands will alone relieve the bond from liability, and it is his duty to know to what fund the money in hand belonged.

State vs. Lanier.—1. An indictment for embezzlement of money need not state the name of the person from whom the money was received; and the averment that the defendant is neither an apprentice nor under the age of sixteen years, is a substantial compliance with the statute.

2. Distinction between our statute, which makes embezzlement a felony punishable as larceny, and the English statute which makes it felony, noted. The charge of larceny in this indictment may be rejected as surplusage.

3. A married woman is not incapable of making a contract in respect to her separate property; she may recover and hold it and the income derived from it, to her own use.

4. Verdicts and judgments are presumed to be correct until the contrary be shown.

State vs. Barefoot.—1. Forcible trespass is the taking personal property, by force, from the possession of another, in his presence; and it is not an essential element of the offence that he should oppose the seizure, if he be overawed by the circumstances of the occasion, If the act be done against the will of the possessor, whether he expressly forbid the taking or not, the offence is consummated.

2. The charge of the judge in reference to the effect of the forbiddance by the wife of the prosecutor in his presence, is not erroneous, under the facts of this case.

3. One of the defendants was *deputed a special officer* to execute civil process, but it did not justify him in making the seizure, under the ruling in Marsh vs. Williams, 63 N. C., 371, and the case there cited.

State vs. Lyon.—1. The matter set out in the indictment in this case is libelous, and in order to the justification of the defendent he must show that the entire charge imputed to the prosecutor is true.

2. Proof of the general bad character of an officer in other matters of which he had taken cognizance will not be received to establish the truth of a libelous charge in reference to a particular matter.

4. The official character of one may be proved by parol in an issue between other parties. It is necessary to show the record of his appointment only in proceedings where the officer undertakes to justify his own conduct.

4. Upon a joint trial where each defendant had the opportunity afforded by the tender of the jurors to make his challenges; *Held*, that the judge properly refused to allow the jurors forming the panel to be withdrawn and again tendered to one of the defendants to enable him to use his remaining challenges.

5. A witness may be allowed to refresh his memory by reading a paper or writing or having the same read over to him.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

The Public Debt.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued December 1st:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,629,100 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	299,093,250 00
Refunding certificates	318,450 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,301,040,800 00
Interest	10,628,543 17
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,645,335 26
Interest	321,815 99
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,739,816 00
Certificates of deposit	14,465,000 00
Gold and silver certificates	187,715,731 00
Fractional currency, ($15,366,237.31 less amount estimated lost or destroyed, $8,375,934)	6,990,303 31
Principal	$555,910,850 31
Unclaimed Pacific railway int't	4,229 96
Total Debt.	
Principal	$1,863,596,985 57
Interest	10,954,589 12
Total	$1,874,551,574 69
Total cash in the Treasury	364,766,513 84
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1883	$1,509,785,060 85
Nov. 1, 1883	1,511,606,737 15
Decrease of debt during the month	$1,721,676 30
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883	41,306,146 63
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$1,973,659 72
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,645,335 26
Interest thereon	321,815 99
Gold and silver certificates	187,715,731 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	14,465,000 00
Cash Balance available Dec. 1, 1883	153,644,971 87
Total	$364,766,513 84
Available Assets.	
Cash in Treasury	$364,766,513 84
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet p'd	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the U. States	59,222,093 46
Interest Prepaid by Companies.	
By transportation service	17,631,893 98
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	655,198 87
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,935,000 61

WHERE POWER RESIDES IN CHINA.—We are often asked where, in the great Empire of China, power really resides, and we believe the best short statement is this. Subject to certain immovable customs, the Emperor, in his capacity of father of the people, can in theory give any order, and can in practice punish with decapitation or exile any official or person who disobeys it. He is, in all serious affairs, however, obliged to consult, though not to obey, a rather large group of Princes of his dynasty and great Mandarins, who divide the departments and the great viceroyalties among themselves. The dynasty, moreover, being foreign, is compelled to respect the army to some extent; while this army is, for financial reasons, so limited in number that it is difficult to garrison the empire, and impossible to hold it down for an hour. It is the tradition of the court, therefore, never seriously to offend either the army or the people in such a way as to provoke *emeutes*, more especially in Pekin. At present the Emperor is a boy, only just 12 years of age, and all real authority belongs to a widow of the last full-grown Emperor, Hien Fung—who is called the Empress-Mother, but is not the mother of the Emperor—to Prince Kung, Li Hung Chang, the favorite of the native Chinese, and two or three lers known high officials. They can send out any orders they please, and are obeyed, but they cannot afford to risk the insurrections which would follow any great affront to the pride of the people, such as the cession of Tonquin would be. China, in fact, is a more solid Turkey, with Sultan, Pashas, army, and mob sharing power in unequal degrees. As in Turkey, too, all four are bound in the chain of a law which cannot be modified.—*London Spectator.*

Patrick O'Donnell's trial for the murder of James Carey was resumed in London on Deb. 3. The defence was trivial. At 6 o'clock p. m., all arguments were closed and the case given to the jury, which at 9 p. m. returned a verdict of guilty of murder. The judge thereupon sentenced O'Donnell to death.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 13, 1883.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.

"Democratic Blunders" by the chosen leaders of the party had come to be not only a proverb, but operated as a serious blight upon its hopeful energies. The reign of terror at the North during the war rendered the Northern wing of the party too timid for immediate political aggression; and physical defeat in its great struggle against the constitution-breakers, and the repression of the reconstruction period, had produced a like effect upon the party's leaders in the South. If the result had been merely to prevent Southern democratic aspirations to high office—a place on the presidential ticket, for example—no harm would have ensued. But, unfortunately, the demoralization of long-continued defeat seemed to paralyze both wings of the Democracy, and forced a party which had abundant ground for aggression continually into the attitude of defence and consequent compromise. Thus it accepted Mr. Greeley, one of the earliest advocates of constitution-breaking; and, more recently, its chosen standard bearer yielded to the blandishments of New York "society" and fell asleep under the anodyne of the atmosphere of Wall Street.

How narrowly we have escaped a new compromise of position in the late contest for the Speakership, the recent efforts of many honest but timid democratic leaders of opinion are too fresh in the public mind to permit our forgetting. Shortly before the meeting of the democratic caucus in Washington, one of the members of Congress there assembled said: "There is just one subject on which the Republican press of the country is now unanimous, and that is the wisdom of selecting Randall." With some notable exceptions, this was true, and for once the democrats have had the back-bone to decline the acceptance of advice from their enemies. The fact reveals the new departure; and, for the first time in twenty years, not only is the political situation propitious to democratic victory as often before, but the *morale* of the party's leaders at last justifies expectation of it.

THE NEW SPEAKER DECLARES HIS POLICY.

It was well known that Messrs. Carlisle and Cox, in the recent canvass for the Speakership, stood squarely upon the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. But their position, especially that of Mr. Cox, on the subject of the other source of federal income, the Internal revenue, was not so well understood, and was variously stated. For example, we read in a dozen or more newspapers statements that Mr. Cox favored retention of the Internal revenue taxes, and in as many that he favored their abolition. We copied, two weeks ago, the resolution of the Free Trade meeting at the Cooper Institute,—which declared, according to the New York *World's* report, in favor of a revision of the whole subject of federal taxation—as probably embodying the views of Mr. Cox who was a conspicuous participant in that meeting. A few days after, we were confronted by the reproduction by one of our contemporaries of the same resolution, taken from the New York *Herald's* report—which we had not seen—but with an addendum that completely changed its meaning. Which was right, the *World* or *Herald*, we have no means of ascertaining just now. Nor does it specially signify, as Mr. Cox was not elected, and Mr. Carlisle, who was, appears from the declaration of his policy, presented on the first page of this paper, to be altogether independent of the influence of the whisky monopolies of his State which it was commonly supposed would affect his views with reference to the excise. From this declaration of Mr. Carlisle and the supplementary statement of his distinguished friend, Mr. Randolph Tucker, for him, it seems that we have killed two birds with one stone, and that in the new Speaker we have the advocate and exponent of the perfect democratic doctrine, to wit: that reduction of the tariff and abrogation of the excise, instead of being antagonistic, are in fact the complements of each other. The abrogation of the Internal revenue can safely follow tariff reduction; and the abrogation of the Internal revenue may force tariff reduction. Even Senator McDonald, in an interview printed in another column, qualifies his objection to the abolition of the excise by stating that he is not in favor thereof "*at present.*"

Which is to take precedence, reduction of the tariff or abolition of the excise, is a question of policy which the servants of the people at Washington will determine. As the democracy have control only of one branch of the legislative department of government, they may possibly content themselves with making a record in favor of tariff reduction. We have no doubt that, if they controlled the whole government, they would at once abolish the excise *and* reduce the tariff to a simple revenue standard.

Clearly, if we may judge from the statements of Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker and McDonald, the best thought among the democratic leaders is to hold the question of the Internal revenue as in no wise a question of taxing, or of not taxing, "the luxuries."

DEATH OF GENERAL GILMER.—General Jeremy F. Gilmer died recently in Savannah, Georgia, where he has resided since the war. He was president of the Savannah Gaslight Company, and a director of the Georgia Central Railroad.

General Gilmer was a distinguished graduate of West Point, and because of his grade in his class there he was entitled to choose the Engineer corps as his branch of service in the army. Resigning his commission as an engineer officer of the U. S. army at the outbreak of the late war, he offered his services to the Confederate Government, of whose armies he became chief engineer. He was a brother of the late Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer and the uncle of Judge Gilmer.

CONGRESS.

Congress, up to Tuesday's session, was not fully organized for the perfection of business. The Senate committees have been chosen, but those of the House have not been appointed by the Speaker. It is thought that another week will pass before these have been arranged.

The Senators from North Carolina are placed upon the committees as follows:

Privileges and Elections, Senator Vance; Appropriations, Senator Ransom; Foreign Relations, Senator Vance; Commerce, Senator Ransom; District of Columbia, Senator Vance; Contingent Expenses of Senate, Senator Vance; Joint Committee on Potomac River Flats, Senator Ransom, chairman.

Senator Ransom retains his chairmanship of the Joint Committee on the Potomac River Flats. Senator Vance has a place on the Foreign Affairs Committee instead of his position, last session, on that of Naval Affairs. With this exception, our Senators remain as before.

Mr. Edmunds introduced last week in the Senate a new Civil Rights bill, and one to abolish the iron-clad oath. On Monday, in the House, at the call of States, a flood of bills was introenced—over 800 in number against 722 on the first "bill day" last session.

Abundant business of an important character will engage the attention of Congress. Public opinion has already defined the main lines upon which legislation at this session must proceed. Reform of the Tariff and the question of reducing or abolishing the Internal Revenue; the question of continuing the coinage of the light weight silver dollar; the status of the trade dollar; the various plans for continuing the existence of the national banks in view of the reduction of the public debt; are perhaps the most important subjects which will be considered.

DR. SIMS AND THE BELGIAN DECORATION.—The death of Dr. Sims recalls one of the many acts of unspeakable meanness which characterized Mr. Seward's administration of his office as "Minister of Foreign Affairs," during the late war. After Dr. Sims's wonderful surgical triumphs in Paris in the presence of Nelaton, Baron Larrey, Velpeau and others of the famous French surgeons of the day, and the French emperor had bestowed upon him the order of Knight of the Legion of Honor, his fame became so great that he was invited by the surgeon of the King of the Belgians to visit Brussels and operate in the hospitals there before the members of the faculty. He created so marked an impression, says his biographist, by the manifestations of his skill and the new ideas which he imparted, that the Belgian professors immediately elected him a Corresponding Fellow of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and also recommended his name to the Belgian Government for the order of Leopold I. The Government was about to confer the honor when Mr. Sanford, then American Minister at Brussels, objected, "*on the ground that Dr. Sims was a political sympathizer with the Southern States, which were then in rebellion.*"

A pretty picture, this, of a great government using its influence to prevent foreign recognition of the surgical skill of one of its citizens, whose whole life had been devoted to the alleviation of human suffering without reference to the "loyalty" or "disloyalty" of the sufferer!

The decoration was consequently withheld at the time, so runs the biography, but was conferred upon Dr. Sims during a visit to Europe a few years ago.

For the curious in such matters a coincidence, in this connection, may be noted in the fact that one of Dr. Sims's daughters is now the wife of Mr. Sandford, who is Secretary of the British Legation at Brussels, and whose name is nearly that of the American Minister at the same capital who so ignobly used the power of his office a few years before.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.

We are glad to see that the citizens of Raleigh, the Board of Agriculture, the Governor and the other State officials at the capital, continue the movement for holding a great Exposition of North Carolinian productions and resources at Raleigh next year. Let the iron be struck while it is hot—that is to say, let not any part of the extraordinary impression produced by the State at Boston be suffered to grow faint for want of following it up.

An Exposition such as the State can be made to make at is own capital, will properly supplement the one it made in the capital of New England. The undertaking of the Board of Agriculture in providing for the latter, was a bold one; but success in the face of the difficulties it had to meet, has only rendered the people's approval of its action the more wide-spread and emphatic. Its course in the present undertaking, therefore, lies clearer; and we think we may safely say that the people of North Carolina will now heartily approve any action which the Governor and the Board may decide upon for helping on the work of advertising the State so wisely advised by the former in his inaugural and so admirably executed by the latter.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that committees representing the Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society and the citizens of Raleigh, will meet on Monday to decide upon a definite plan of action. We doubt not they will make the scheme, as it should be, broad and comprehensive.

By all means, let us have a great State Exposition; and let all the counties lend their most willing and practical aid to the work.

DEATH OF PETER ADAMS, ESQ.—We regret to have to record the death of this venerable gentleman, who died in Greensboro on Tuesday of last week, in his eighty-third year.

Mr. Adams was born in Guilford, and several times represented that county in the General Assembly. He was an earnest friend of the North Carolina Railroad, and took great interest in the internal improvement policy of the State, acting with the late Gov. Morehead and others in their idea of a great through central line in North Carolina. He was for many years chairman of the County Court of Guilford under the old regime; and was a methodical man of high honor and a nice sense of justice.

PROGRESS OF SORGHUM SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

In the OBSERVER of September 12th we mentioned the large yield of sorghum syrup obtained from a planting of four acres in sorghum cane by Mr. S. C. Godwin of this county. Frequently, before and since, we have called attention to the value of this crop as an adjunct to the ordinary products of our low country farms; and especially to its very great importance if the experiments for solving the difficult problem of making sugar from this cane, should be successful. Some time since, we recorded the first note of success in the official statement issued from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. And we are now able to lay before our readers a statement more in detail.

The Champaign Sugar Works, Champaign, Ill., were the first large sorghum sugar works ever started in the United States. They have ground the cane this season raised on about 8,000 acres of land, and the result is a perfect success in the way of making a first class quality of sugar that polarizes 97 degrees, and much sweeter than sugar made from cane or beet-root. For years experiments have been made to discover some way to change sorghum syrup into sugar. The attempt was unsuccessful up to last year, when the State of Illinois offered a bounty to any one who would succeed in granulating the syrup into sugar. Experiments made at the State University of Illinois, in Champaign, by Professors Weber and Scovell, succeeded in accomplishing the result. "A ready sale," says the *Scientific American*, to which we are indebted for our information, "is found for all the sugar and syrup made, and the success here will cause a large number of sugar works to be erected all over the West, for sorghum cane will grow where corn can be raised, and where farmers can make $15 an acre in raising corn they can realize $30 an acre in raising sorghum cane to sell to these factories."

The result of this discovery is likely to make as great a change in this country as the making of beet sugar has in Europe, where to day two-thirds of all the sugar in the world is made. Out of a total production of three million tons, France, Belgium, and Germany produce two million tons.

Says the *American:*

The Champaign Sugar Works have introduced all the modern improvements. The machinery, boiler, and vaccum pans were made by the Atlantic Works in Brooklyn, N. Y. They use both the Western and Hepworth centrifugals. The sugar cane trash called "bagasse" is carried on conductors directly from the grinding mill and dropped into the furnaces in its green wet state. The boilers are set with the Jarvis patent furnace, and hot air is discharged directly over the fires, igniting the gases generated by the burning fuel. The intense heat made by joining the gases with hot air is said to cause the green crushed cane or bagasse to burn very well, on something the same principle as tanners burn their wet bark from the leaches.

The Jarvis furnace is now in successful operation in the islands of Cuba and Santo Domingo, Guaemala, and the Sandwich Islands. In the West Indies the bagasse has to be dried on the "batey" before using. With free labor this is a costly job; and as the slaves are being gradually emancipated every possible means will have to be used to burn the bagasse without drying. In the United States at New Orleans and the West much of this material has heretofore been thrown away, and coal or wood used for fuel, because, although the wet bagasse could be burned, but few of the sugar manufacturers would use the improved furnaces necessary.

Cotton.

The New Orleans National Cotton Exchange report of the cotton movement for the three months ending November 30, is as follows: Port receipts this year, 2,415,698; last year, 2,395,753; overland, 305,935; overland last year, 307,610; to the mills, 202,319; to the mills last year, 155,383; to the ports, 52,364; to the ports last year, 108,957; in transit, 51,152; in transit last year 43,210; to Canada, 6,183; to Canada last year, 11,816; exports to Great Britain, 637,955; to Great Britain last year, 793,316; exports to France, 163,455; to France last year, 148,291; exports to the continent, 426,814; to the continent last year, 416,533; exports to the channel, 7,232; to the channel last year, 1,512; at sea between the ports, 45,612; at sea last year, 19,492; total takings of northern spinners, 607,936; total takings last year, 508,986; stock at ports at close of November, 964,498; last year 768,588; overland for November, 105,252; last year, 97,942; spinners' takings for November, 280,528; last year, 300,393.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Dec. 6:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	264,044	245,672
Total receipts to date,	2,673,677	2,616,700
Exports for the week,	160,888	175,017
Total exports to date,	1,396,591	1,499,321
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,050,162	815,128
Stock at all interior towns,	193,246	155,476
Stock at Liverpool,	500,000	515,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	247,000	260,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 374,898 bales; New Orleans 782,092; Mobile 151,356; Savannah 448,794; Charleston 289,590; Wilmington 66,999; Norfolk, 336,096; Baltimore, 13,151; New York, 23,069; Boston, 35,546; Providence, 163; Philadelphia, 5,423; West Point, 110,724; Brunswick, 6,253; Port Royal, 5,653; Pensacola, 15,061; City Point 1,736; Indianola, 7,073; total, 2,673,677.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,857,659 bales, of which 2,368,859 are American; against 2,636,003 and 2,046,303, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 162,854 bales; receipts from the plantations 277,397; crop in sight 337,134.

THE BUSINESS FAILURES throughout the United States and Canada, reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 307, as against 242 the previous week. This is the most formidable list recorded in any one week for some years past. The increase is principally in the Western and Southern States and in Canada.

"Bright electric lights of the New World" is what Mrs. Cornwallis West calls the American paragraphers. Mrs. West has paved the way fer a warm reception.

The Langston Romances.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Dec. 9, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—In the case of *The State v. Manuel*, upon which colored Minister Langston lately sought to found some romantic episodes in the history of North Carolina and in the lives of two eminent white citizens and one lowly black citizen of the State, the defendant Manuel was a free negro. In the case of *The State v. Edmund*, the defendant was a slave. For this reason, and the further reasons that Edmund's case antedated Manuel's case by five years and that the opinion of the Court was announced by Judge Daniel, it is perhaps worth while to make a note of it supplementary to the OBSERVER'S article of the 15th ultimo.

Edmund was indicted under the Act of 1825, c. 22, for concealing a slave on board of a vessel, with the intent, and for the purpose of conveying said slave beyond the limits of the State, and of enabling her to effect her escape out of tho State.

There were several counts in the indictment. On the trial before Judge Martin, at New Hanover court, it appeared that the prisoner Edmund was a slave, the property of one West, of Virginia; that he had absconded several years before from his master's service; had passed as a free man, and acted as steward on board the brig Fisher. It further appeared that Nathan Green, the alleged owner of the slave concealed, was a free man of color and a resident of this State.

The prisoner being convicted, and motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment being overruled, sentence of death was pronounced against the prisoner from which he appealed.

The jury found "the prisoner at the bar, Edmund, guilty of the felony of concealing, conveying and carrying as charged in the bill of indictment." The grounds on which the motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment were founded, were "that the prisoner, being a slave, was neither mariner nor person within the meaning of the Act; and that Green, the owner of the slave concealed, being a mulatto, was not a citizen of the State."

The judgment against the prisoner, a slave, was reversed and a new trial granted. The reasons for reversal are set forth at length in Judge Daniel's decision, which the curious reader may find in 4th Devereux's N. C. Reports, December Term 1833, pp. 340–345. The only points of interest in this Langston matter are that the Court—consisting of Judges Ruffin, Daniel and Gaston, and speaking through Judge Daniel—announced the facts that free negroes in North Carolina were lawful owners and holders of lands and personal property, including slaves, and were citizens of the State; and that slaves, although slaves, were also "persons" subject to the punishment and entitled to the protection of the laws as other "persons" were.

P. M. H.

SENATOR MCDONALD ON CARLISLE'S ELECTION.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes to that journal as follows:

The Hon. Jos. E. McDonald, in an interview upon the election of Mr. Carlisle, says: "I am greatly pleased over the election of Mr. Carlisle. He is a safe, conservative man, who does not hold extreme views."

"What is his position on the tariff question?"

"He is in favor of a tariff for revenue, and in favor of such protection as that tariff gives to the industries of the country. He is not in favor of an immediate adoption of free trade, but in favor of tariff reform, the reform to be made without damaging the business of the country. Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, expresses it. There is no question but that in reforming the tariff there must be an accommodation to the business of the country, so that no disasters may follow."

"Mr. Carlisle's position is, therefore, in accord with your own?"

"It is."

"Is it the position of the Western Democracy?"

"It is."

"Is there any connection between the election of Mr. Carlisle and the Democratic victories since 1880?"

"Mr. Carlisle's election is due to the same causes that brought about those victories."

"Then, if the Democrats in 1884 should go into the Presidential campaign upon a platform in harmony with Mr. Carlisle's position on the tariff, do you think they would win?"

"I most certainly do."

"What is Mr. Carlisle's attitude on the question of taxing liquor and tobacco?"

"He is in favor of maintaining the taxes for the present.

"What about the Republican cry that Mr. Carlisle is a Southern man?"

"I think the time is past for bringing into the consideration of a man's worthiness for position the matter of the section in which he may chance to reside, more particularly when the man in question was a Union man during the war, as Mr. Carlisle was."

"The Democrats have, then, thrown down the gage of battle to the Republicans on the tariff question?"

"They have. That is to say, the Democrats are opposed to protection for the sole purpose of protection."

IMPROVING ON BLAINE'S PLAN.—The Washington *Star* says Mr. Richard E. Elmer, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has returned from New York, where he has been studying economic questions and where he also read the Blaine letter. He imparted in strict confidence to a *Star* reporter one of the results of his recent investigations. "I have discovered an improvement on the Blaine plan," he remarked with impressive solemnity. "Instead of distributing the tax on whisky among the people, distribute the whisky." And having spoken, the statesman resumed the task of writing his autograph.

Seven shocks of an earthquake occurred one day last week, at Rovenden Springs, Arkansas. They lasted forty seconds and broke glassware and crockery in the stores and houses. Large rocks were loosened and fell in the cuts of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroad near by. The shocks were accompanied by a loud noise and there was a violent jar of the earth.

On the Harnett Border.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,
Dec., 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Crops as everywhere are short, and the outlook for the farmer next year is gloomy, but to supply the deficiency of breadstuffs a large acreage of wheat is being sown.

The contractors are progressing rapidly with their work on the new bridge across Lower Little River, a few yards below McBryde and Hodges' Mills. They hope to have it completed in a short time, when it is expected that the Counties which it connects will accept and thereafter keep it up.

Quite a novel wedding took place here a few days ago, after the *long* acquaintance of five weeks. Mr. John Wade, of Harnett, was united in matrimony to Mrs. Margaret Adams, of Johnston county, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Jones, G. W. Adams, Esq., officiating.

The groomsmen and bridesmaids were as follows:

Mr. R. B. Wilson and Miss Alice C. Barnes; Mr. J. F. Byrd and Miss Carrie E. Parker; Mr. M. L. Jones and Miss Mary G. Adams; Mr. W. J. Washburn and Miss Roena Darden.

After the ceremony the happy couple departed for their future residence in Harnett.

B. W.

EL MAHDI STILL VICTORIOUS.—A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, of the 9th says that news has reached Aden that a great force of the Hill tribes attacked five companies of Egyptian troops, which were reconnoitering outside of Tuakim on the 5th inst., and that severe fighting ensued, in which the Egyptians were completely annihilated and their artillery captured.

Another account of the Egypian defeat at Tuakim, on the 5th inst., says that spies entered Tuakim and reported that the Hill men were hovering near the town. On hearing this Mahmood Taper Pasha, anxious to efface the defeat at Tokar on the 6th ult, on account of which a court-martial was pending, sent forward five hundred Black troops and two hundred Bashi Bazouks against the Hill tribes, he himself remaining at Tuakim. At a distance of three hours' march from town, the Egyptians were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly, but were cut to pieces, only fifty, of whom half were officers, escaping. This defeat of the troops which have hitherto been regarded as the flower of the army, has caused great consternation in Cairo, as it tends to show that defending the route from Tuakim to Berber with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal, is nearly a hopeless one.

The blacks fought with great bravery. One gun and all the arms and ammunition were lost. In consequence of the disaster the garrison at Suakim is reduced to 1,000 men. Dervishes are appearing in upper Egypt, who propose to preach a holy war. The whole country beyond Egypt proper is ablaze.

The Cairo correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: The total loss was 680 men. There were two European officers with the force, and the whole was under the command of an Egyptian major. The surviving officers say they were surrounded by 5,000 men. The Egyptians formed a square, the black troops being stationed on three faces and the Bashi Bazouks on the fourth face of the square. The latter fell back, throwing the black troops into disorder.

The *Standard's* Cairo dispatch says the defeat proves that the rebels are firmly established south of the Suakim-Berber frontier. The news of the revolt at Sennaar leads to daily expectation of an attack on Dongola or Khartoum.

The *Times* of Monday has the following dispatch from Suakim: "There is a panic here among the Egyptian officials. The fall of the garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat is expected daily, owing to starvation. It is stated that Othman, the chief of the slave dealers, was killed in the fight. Her Majesty, ship Ranger holds this town, and there is no fear for the safety of the Europeans.

WHERE THE FALSE PROPHET FLOURISHES.—A reporter of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* interviewed Mr. Frederick Koskul of that city on the subject of the Soudan, who, in reply to a question, answered as follows:

I was employed by the father of the present Khedive as supervising architect of the palaces in Ghizah and Ghizerah, and of course know something of the general condition of things over there.

The people of Soudan are made up mostly of Bedouins, Arabians and Africans. The vilest epithet they can fling at a passing stranger—in their estimation—is 'Misrany,' or Christian. The entire population is made up of religious fanatics. Religion is the only industry to be found in Soudan except forced labor, and I do not think the unaided Egyptian forces would ever be able to quell a general religious uprising.

I have little doubt that the False Prophet will capture Khartoum. Khartoum is only a hut town. The houses are inferior to the negro log cabins of the South. Agriculture lays no claim to the labors of the inhabitants, and whether the town stands or falls will make no mark in history. Should the prophet annihilate the entire country it would be no disadvantage, as it would result in the upbuilding of a new world. The entire power of the country now is in the hands of religious chiefs and dervishes whose ignorance is dense.

HOW PARTIES ARE DIVIDED IN THE HOUSE.—Ex Clerk of the House McPherson has prepared an exact tabular statement of the membership of the House, showing that it is composed of 196 Democrats, 118 Republicans, 5 Readjusters, 3 Independents, Messrs. Lyman, of Massachusetts, York of North Carolina, and Ochiltree of Texas, and 1 Greenback-labor There are two vacancies, in the second Mississippi and seventh Virginia districts.

The Raleigh *News and Observer's* Washington correspondent says that Rev. Charles J. Curtis, of Lincolnton, N. C., who was recently elected assistant rector of St. John's church, Washington, had arrived and last Sunday took charge of St. Mary's parish, when and where he preached an excellent sermon.

Gen. Pryor gets $15,000 for his services in behalf of O'Donnell.

AS TO TONQUIN.—Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, received a dispatch at Paris from Saigon, dated Friday, stating that the French forces had reconnoitered the approaches to Sontay, on the Red river, on November 23. They seized a junk near Hai-Phong, which was laden with combustibles and had seven men on board. The sub-governor of Haid-Zuong, having been suspected of acting in collusion with the enemy, has been sent to Saigon for trial. Admiral Courbet, in a private letter to the Governor of Cochin China, states that operations will shortly begin. He says: "We are eager to march."

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday the debate upon the Tonquin credits bill was resumed. Made Lafosse continued his remarks in opposition to the policy of the government. He said that in his opinion war with China was inevitable with the present government in power. He should not vote for the credit, as it was a war credit.

M. Leon Reinault declared that the present government was not responsible for the situation of affairs; the responsibility rested with the uncertain policy formerly pursued. He contended that stability in the cabinet's negotiations with China was impossible because Chinese diplomacy was the most shifty in existence. If the ministry were defeated it would cause China to believe that France was drawing back. M. Camille Felletar made a violent attack upon the policy of the government.

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the London *Daily News* on Monday says: "A Chinese night attack on Haiphong has been frustrated by the French. The Chinese advanced close to Haiphong and burned a village. French gunboats and troops were dispatched to the scene and the enemy was routed."

THE NEW HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE.—Col. Andrews and Maj. Wilson have erected a fine hotel just above Henry's—about one mile—which will contain thirty rooms. The house will have all the modern improvements—water through the house, baths, electric bells and an elevator. It will be five stories high—elegantly furnished, and superintended by Mr. Sprague, who has for years kept the eating house at Henry's. The new hotel is at the foot of Round Knob, just between the two sharp curves which are passed before rising to the great trestle. An artificial lake covering ten acres will be one of the attractions. In the centre of this lake will be an immense fountain. The water for the lake is brought in pipes from living springs on the summit of the mountain four miles away and upwards of one thousand feet higher than the surface of the lake. It is the design to surround the lake with beautiful little cottages for summer visitors. Everything that art can do will undoubtedly be drawn into service to adorn and beautify this lovely spot at the foot of Round Knob.

THE FOLLY OF ALARM AT REVENUE REFORM.—We do not look for any immediate radical changes to follow Mr. Carlisle's elevation to the Speaker's chair. His election signifies the direction in which the thought of the country has turned in respect of its tariff policy rather than any determination or desire to knock away at once the crutches upon which so many of our crippled industries are hobbling. No revenue reformer, if a *carte blanche* had been given him to write a tariff upon, two years ago, would have proposed a scale of duties which would compel the steel rail manufacturers to sell at $35 per ton. Still less would he have proposed a policy which looked to shutting up three-fifths of the iron furnaces of the country. These interesting results, which have been brought about under the reign of the protectionists, prove that the tariff has done its best or its worst for us, and that no harm which the revenue reformers ever threatened can be so harmful as the condition we have actually reached after twenty years of extravagantly high duties.—*New York Post.*

The entire business portion of Williamston, Martin county, was burned last Thursday. The following named merchants were burned out: J. W. Davenport & Co., C. B. Hassell, Geo. W. Williams, S. R. Biggs, J. T. Deans, A. R. Rogers, William Slade, Peal & Gurganus, B. B. Watts & Co., N. S. Goward, J. A. Robertson, S. R. Robeson, Luke Brownstone & Co., J. D. Biggs & Co., Peal & Graves, and the post office and telegraph office. The fire was discovered at fifteen minutes to one o'clock, and originated in the store of J. D. Biggs & Co. There is some insurance, but it is not known how much.

The steamer Commerce, lying at her wharf, was also burned, with 250 bales of cotton on board. The steamer and cargo are both fully insured.

Both fires are supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The St. Louis *Globe* states that prominent parties in Texas will soon begin a suit in the Court of Claims, at Washington to recover the value of slaves emancipated during the late war. The action will be based chiefly on certain clauses in the State constitution, which were approved and endorsed by Congress at the time of the annexation of Texas, and which it is claimed made the United States government liable for slave property. The plaintiff in the case was a strong and very prominent Union man during the war, and the proposed action is endorsed and will be pushed by some of the best lawyers in Texas.

THE VOTE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* says:

The North Carolina Congressmen voted as follows in the Democratic caucus for Speaker: for Carlisle, Vance, Bennett, Green and Skinner; for Randall, Scales and Dowd. Gen. Cox did not reach the city in time to attend the caucus. Both he and Col. Wharton Green would have supported the candidacy of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, if there had been a plausible show of success for that gentleman when the time set for the caucus had arrived.

Rev. Dr. Alexander W. Weddell, of the Episcopal Church, died in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, aged 42. We think, says the Wilmington *Star*, his father was an old resident of North Carolina, and he has an uncle [Mr. Matthew Weddell] residing at Tarboro.

IN BEHALF OF O'DONNELL.—On Saturday, a large delegation of Congressmen, including Messrs. Cox, Springer, Finerty, Morrison and Lefevre, called upon President Arthur and presented to him a petition urging him to exert his influence towards obtaining a respite for O'Donnell. Mr. Cox addressed the President. He referred to the sentence of O'Donnell and said they did not come to criticize the procedure by which he was convicted nor did they ask that the sentence be set aside. They only wanted that he direct the Secretary of State to open negotiations with a view to securing a respite in order that representations might be made which would either ensure commutation of the sentence or his release under proper conditions. The President said that the department of State would at once telegraph Minister Lowell to obtain all possible information regarding O'Donnell's citizenship, and he, the President, would take whatever action he could with propriety.

SEYMOUR *vs.* WESTERN RAILROAD.—The important suit, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, against the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, brought by some of the original bondholders to recover their bonds, came up in the United States court Dec. 4. The counsel for the road are Messrs. Gatling & Whitaker, W. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose; for the plaintiff, Hinsdale & Devereux. The name of the case is "Seymour vs. Western Railroad." Among the gentlemen here in connection with the matter is Mr. Robinson, formerly superintendent of the Wilmington & Manchester railroad.

FAYETTEVILLE & WINSTON RAILROAD.—Work on the new Fayetteville & Winston R. R. is progressing rapidly. Nearly all the grading is completed to Randleman. About 75 men are at work leveling up the road bed. One gang is working Southward from a point 6 miles South of High Point. Another gang is working North of Brown's X Roads. If the weather is favorable, the road bed will be ready for the sills by Jan. 1st, 1884.—*High Point Reporter.*

WASHINGTON NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury authorized the payment on and after Dec. 8, without rebate of the interest, of the bonds embraced in the 120 call, which will mature on the 15th inst., the payment to be made in the order of presentation of the bonds.

On Monday, Mr. Edmunds who was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate at the close of the last session, resigned his position as such. Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, it is understood will be chosen, instead.

On the same day in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clements, of Georgia, introduced a bill to repeal the Internal Revenue laws.

ORE HILL LOTS.—The sale of lots at Ore Hill, on last Thursday, was quite successful, there being a right lively demand for them. We hear that three or four stores will soon be erected there.—*Chatham Record.*

The Queen has made Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, a Baron.

Weep for Marina, plucked too soon
By surly Death;
Robbed, ere her sun reached afternoon,
Of pearly breath;
Forefallen flowers about thy grave we twine,
Alas, Marine!

—*The Spectator.*

Christmas! Christmas!!

AT THE

Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of those elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.

Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books.

Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a faint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS,

54 PERSON STREET,

Wholesale and Retail

PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A MALE TEACHER for the Third Grade in Fayetteville Graded School.

Good references will be required as to character and competency.

Address for information as to salary, &c.,

CHAS. HAIGH, Pres't,
or B. E. SEDBERRY, Ch'n Ex. Com.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

CALL AND SEE

THE

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR'S.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 13, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. L. RAY—Executor's Notice.
R. W. KINLAW—Strayed or Stolen.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Christmas.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Holiday Goods.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Ironstone China.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Biggest and Best.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Holiday Goods.
W. J. BOONE & CO—Copartnership Notice.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE—Merry Christmas.

ABOUT TOWN.

A FIRE occurred yesterday about 11 o'clock at the Methodist parsonage, the result of accident; but it was discovered in time to prevent more than slight damage.

MARRIED.—Yesterday at the Baptist Church, Rev. F. W. Eason officiating, Mr. Junius R. Vann was married to Miss Ida Tatum. The happy couple left on the 4 P. M. train for a wedding trip.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see our enterprising townsman, Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, who has been very ill for the past six weeks, on the streets once more. He hopes to be able to be at his post again soon.

FIRE IN HARNETT.—Our correspondent at Lillington writes that on Wednesday, December 5th, Mr. Hardy Collins's barn containing 200 bushels corn and 2,000 pounds fodder was accidentally burned.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A new coat of paint and pulling down the ugly awnings, has very much improved the looks of Mr. Thos. McDaniel's two stores on Person street, now occupied by Messrs. B. E. Taylor and S. C. Rankin & Co.

SEYMOUR & CO.—We are pleased to learn that the suit of Seymour & Co. vs. the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company which was on trial all of last week before Judge Seymour, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, has been compromised satisfactorily to both sides. This was an old and long pending issue, and we are glad it is settled

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—In the report of the proceedings of the County Commissioners on the 3d inst., published in last week's OBSERVER, mention of the following was omitted, viz:

N. W. Ray, as County Attorney, was allowed his bill of $200.

T. S. Lutterloh, C. S. C., offered his official bond in the sum of $10,000, which was accepted and ordered to be registered.

H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds, offered his official bond in the sum of $5,000, which was accepted, and ordered to be registered.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—Our merchants are daily opening out their Christmas goods and they all make a fine display. The Christmas presents are numerous and very beautiful—in fact, they are in such profusion that it is hard to confine yourself to the one you want. Probably the best way to get suited is to decide what you want before going and then you may trust yourself to look at the many tempting things which the merchants have to show, *and to sell*, you. If you are at a loss to decide what to buy and where to buy, an examination of the attractive advertisements to be found in this paper will speedily resolve the difficulty.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This court adjourned here on Saturday last. It was in session only two weeks instead of three, and the State docket was not finished, as there were a very large number of cases on it. Such an occurance is unusual, and is owing to the fact that we have had no court here for about twelve months. Consequently there was a large accumulation of petty cases. The three most important are the following: John Dixon, convicted of false pretenses, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 18 months; Stephen Ray, (arson) burning, 20 years; William Daniel, attempt at rape, five years. These are all colored men, and they were turned over to the proper authorities on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

MOONLIGHT DRILLING.—On Monday night last, after the civil meeting of the Independent Light Infantry was finished, the company adjourned to drill on the streets. They marched from their armory up to Market Square and drilled there for half an hour. Before starting back they were brought to a halt before Mr. W. J. McDonald's saloon—not to "get a drink," ladies, but—to be treated by their officers to fine Havanas. Brought to attention, *their cigars unlighted*, they were then marched back to their armory and disbanded.

This is a fine command—in fact, Fayetteville boasts of two fine companies, the Independent and the LaFayette, and we wish they would parade on the streets oftener. We believe it is generally conceded that these two companies are the finest in the State.

HOME INDUSTRIES.—Besides the Fayetteville and Cumberland industries heretofore mentioned in these columns, the Marble Works of Mr. Geo. Lauder, and the Saddle and Harness manufactory of his neighbor, Mr. H. Whaley, deserve mention. Mr. Lauder and Mr. Whaley are veterans in their respective callings—Mr. Lauder, a Scotchman, having come to North Carolina in 1837 to engage in work in his line on the capitol then building in Raleigh; and Mr. Whaley having begun the manufacture of saddles and harness as far back as 1850. The most of Mr. Whaley's stock is manufactured on the premises; and, as in the case of the other harness manufacturers in this town, his sales extend through a wide section of country.

Concerning Mr. Lauder, a pleasant incident may be related. The late General Mallett of New York who knew, even so far away, Mr. Lauder's reputation as an honest man and capable artisan, gave him a commission shortly before his death for resetting and repairing the tombs and walls of the Mallett burying-ground, near town. Like a veritable Old Mortality, Mr. Lauder performed his task; and so delighted was General Mallett with what he learned of its execution and with Mr. Lauder's business punctilio, that he sent him a cheque for something in excess of the stipulated price. This Mr. Lauder promptly placed with General Mallett's agent, *in trust*, to be applied to the expense of keeping the ground in the good condition in which he left it.

So the two old gentlemen were mutually pleased; and to those who knew of the transaction, the world seemed better worth living in.

THE GRADED SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday night a very large audience was assembled in Williams Hall to see the Graded School scholars present in character the old story of "Mother Goose" and the new play, "The Broom Drill." The performance commenced with Mother Goose, and right well did the children act. Miss Lizzie McRae, Old Mother Goose, deserves especial mention, having presented her part in a very creditable manner. Some of the best musical talent of Fayetteville lent its aid to make the evening more enjoyable. The singers were Misses Maggie Utley, Kate Williams, Mamie Garrason and Bert McDuffie, and Mr. H. R. Novitzky. The singing was excellent, and the audience showed their appreciation by a number of *encores*. Miss Mary Worth also delighted the audience with a very fine instrumental solo, "Silver Threads," with variations.

The Broom Drill was the last and crowning event of the evening. About twenty young ladies, appropriately uniformed, commanded by Mr. J. P. Monroe, (Capt.) and Miss Kate O'Hanlon (acting as orderly sergeant) came upon the stage, and for half an hour executed a perfect drill. So admirable, indeed, was the performance, that the audience testified their appreciation by rapturous applause. We think the members of our two military companies who were present, thoroughly appreciated the good drilling and some of them looked rather envious at seeing these girls executing the manœuvres with such ease and grace. At the commands right forward, fours right, and left forward, fours left, the Broom Drill Company proved they were adepts in the art of drilling.

Mr. G. P. McNeill's orchestra furnished very fine music during the evening and brought back to the minds of our young people, very forcibly, the dancing music made by the Italian Harpers.

We hear the receipts of the evening were about $160—very satisfactory; and the amount will be well spent in purchasing new school apparatus. It was a good show and we would like to see something of the kind o'tener.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The decision of the Atlantic Coast Line managers to abandon or postpone the building of the Wilson and Florence "short-cut" seems to have inspired the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway with new life. Extraordinary energy is exhibited in pushing the road both towards Greensboro and Shoel Heel. In the direction of Greensboro the track is now laid 7 miles beyond Matthews X Roads, and it is therefore only 27½ miles from Greensboro. On the Bennettsville or Shoe Heel extension, the track is laid to Rockfish, seven miles South of Hay Street; and the officers of the road expect to give an excursion to that point in a few days.

At the shops here, the same activity prevails. New machinery for the manufacture as well as repair of cars is being put up. New locomotives and new cars are coming in, and it is altogether manifest that both the Syndicate and the North State Improvement Company "mean business."

Concerning locomotives No. 9 and No. 10, received here last week, the observant reporter of the Raleigh *News and Observer* says:

Yesterday we noticed at the R. & G. depot a freight engine, the heaviest and most powerful ever seen here, for use by the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Its cylinders are twenty inches in diameter and the piston stroke is twenty-four inches. Another engine just the same size, went through here a day or so since, as did also two passenger engines, with eighteen-inch cylinders, twenty-four-inch stroke. Many freight cars are coming through daily for this road. These are made by the Tredegar works, Richmond, Va. The big engines are made at the Cooke works, Paterson, New Jersey.

These monsters have attracted no little attention. They certainly are immense things. Both are of the same size: 20 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke and 40 tons weight. They will be used for freight. We expect soon to see them drawing longer trains to and from the good old town than we have been accustomed to.

THE JAPANESE PERSIMMON.—Mention was made in the OBSERVER'S report of the Cumberland Fair of the Japanese persimmons exhibited by our enterprising fruit-grower, Mr. J. R. Breece, whose nursery near town would astonish a Jerseyman. Mr. Breece has presented us with some specimens of this singular fruit, which looks like a large tomato and tastes like a good persimmon. One, which we measured, was 11½ inches in circumference. They have no seed, and were grown from grafts. Mr. Breece has six trees which have grown three feet in less than three years. The grades of fruit above that which is valueless, are technically designated as *Fair, Good, Very Good* and *Best*. Mr. Breece says this is a *Good* fruit. So the reader can judge its relative value.

The Japanese name for the genus, of which Mr. Breece's is the *Hyakume* species, is *Diospyros Kaki*—Fruit of the Gods.

WONDERS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—We have lately had something to say about the eccentric habits of foxes in this neighborhood. We have now to speak of cows.

Mr. John T. McKay, who is connected with the OBSERVER office, has a cow much given to staying away from home of nights—"lying out," as the phrase goes. A neighbor suggested as a remedy that he should let the animal lick some molasses from a piece of broken pot. In his despair he followed this singular advice, and to his astonishment the cow came running home at eventide, after her next day out, as if all the devils were behind her.

Now, which is the more astonishing, the efficacy of the remedy or the necromantic capacity of the neighbor to suggest it, may be a question. Perhaps the ruddy twilight glow in the skies of late, have had something to do with foxes, cow and man.

THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Principal of the Colored Normal School informs us that the school is in prosperous condition—95 pupils, representing ten counties, being now in attendance, against 62 this time last year. The average attendance, this session, of those borne on the rolls is 96 per cent.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Mrs Mary Bain; Simeon Bryan, col'd; Alex Bolton; R C Bell; James Bowman, Jr; C W Bodenhamer.

C—Welbur Clark; Mrs Susan Cain; D K Campbell, 2.

D—Mary Duke; W C Dicks, 2; Alfre Devane; Warren Drake.

F—Antio Farror.

G—J F Gibson; W H Green; W J Gardner.

H—Beede Hughe; H J Hobb; J A Herring; R J Harrison; Rainey Hall; Amanda Haleday.

I—Miss Sylphia Ivens.

J—J Johnson.

K—S B Kain.

L—F P Low.

M—D K Miutts; P D P Monroe; F E Maxwell; Henry Melvin.

N—R H Nall.

O—James Overton.

P—Sally Petarick; J J Pate.

R—Ann M Royal; Nancy Rigan; Maj C Robeson; Alvin Royal.

S—J W Smith; C N Smith.

T—G C Taylor, 2.

V—Mary Vann.

W—Mrs Fanny Walters; Mrs S F Walten, 3; Henry Wellefre; E P Williams; Peter Williams; Mann Williams; Bella Williams.

Mc—W J McPhail: Jno A McKay; Wm McLean; John McDougald; D B McDougald.

THE NEW DIOCESE.—We learn by telegram from Newbern that the name of the new Episcopal Diocese is "East Carolina."

AN OLD WRIT.—We copy below an old writ which was picked up in the Court House here during court last week. The names mentioned in it are no longer heard among our people, and it shows the ravages of time. There are some endorsements on the back, but they are nearly extinct, one of them, however, can be made out, which says it was executed by Wm. Scoggin, D. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take the body of Amos Wheeler (if to be found in your Bailiwick) and him safely keep, so that you have him before the Justices of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County at the Court House in Upper Campbelton, on the 4th Monday of April next; then and there to answer James Butler in a plea of debt; damage twenty-five pounds specie.

Herein fail not, and have you there this Writ. Witness, W Rand, Clerk of the said Court at his Office, the 27th day of January Anno Dom. 1783.

W. RAND, C. C.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Dec. 11—Noon—Cotton dull and easy; middling uplands 10 9-16; Orleans 10 13-16c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 10.-50c; January 10.58c; February 10.73c; March 10.89c; April 11.03c; May 11.15c. Spirits turpentine dull at 35c. Rosin dull at $1.50@$1.55.

Liverpool, Dec. 11—Noon.—Cotton is in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; uplands 5¾d; Orleans 6 1-16d; receipts 25,500 bales, of which 22,500 were American.

1:30 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, February and March delivery 5 57-64d; March and April delivery 5 60-64d; April and May delivery 5 63-64d; May and June delivery 6 3-64d.

MARRIED.

SPRUNT—MURCHISON—In New York, on the 26th of November, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LUOLA, eldest daughter of Col. K. M. Murchison, and JAMES SPRUNT, of Wilmington, N. C.

HEMPHILL—AVERY—In the Presbyterian church, Morganton, at 8 p. m., by Rev. R. B. Anderson, D. D., the pastor, Hon. JOHN J. HEMPHILL, of Chester, S. C., and Miss ADDIE M. AVERY of the former place.

CLARK—CURRIE—November 29th, 1883, by Rev. Hector McLean, NEIL L. MCCLARK and Miss FLARAH MARGARET, daughter of Duncan N. Currie, Blue Spring Township, Robeson Co., N. C.

MALLOY—McKAY—In the Presbyterian church, at Cheraw, S. C., on the 27th of November, 1883, at 5 p. m., by Rev. W. J. McKay, Capt. THEO F. MALLOY and MARY BELLE daughter of Dr. J. W. McKay.

DIED.

McINTOSH—In Richmond county, on the 26th of November, Mr. WHITFIELD MCINTOSH, aged 54 years.

CRANOR—In Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 6th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE E., wife of E. Cranor, Esq., in the 69th year of her age.

McKINNE—In Harnett County, on Thursday, Dec. 6th, 1883, Mrs. LEWIS MCKINNE, aged about 65 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Merry Christmas Gift of $150.000.

Any one who may forward at once to M. A. Dauphin, or the New Orleans National Bank at New Orleans, La., a ten dollar note, or two postal checks, payable at New Orleans, of $4.99 each, will have a chance of an early opportunity of receiving a $150,000 (or less amount) of the over half a million dollars to be distributed on Tuesday, December 18th, at the (163d) Grand Semi Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company. So be warned in time and do not say that we did not tell you or else forever hold your peace.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge is solely due to its intrinsic value. Thousands use it to-day in preference to any other, and say that it destroys and expels worms effectually.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY

CHARLES HAIGH,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	7½@8
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@15	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.50
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	29@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.20 for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations and on private terms.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.70 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

CHRISTMAS CHRISTMAS

1883.

Our stock having become somewhat broken since our Fall opening, and having determined to carry a larger and more varied stock of goods in our line than any house in this city and one which shall be excelled by no house in the State,

We beg to announce that we have just received and will continue to receive direct from the manufacturers and importers large invoices of goods attractive in

Design, Quality AND Price,

bought specially for the

Holidays.

Our efforts to maintain in this city an Establishment strictly first-class in every respect having received such general and substantial recognition, we are encouraged to make still greater efforts to add to the attractiveness of our House; and, during Christmas week—before then if possible—we promise to make such a display, we venture to say, as has never been seen in this market, or, we believe, in the State.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to examine our goods; and we desire to impress upon all who accept the invitation that no obligation to purchase is incurred thereby

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

BIGGEST AND BEST

Christmas Presents AT

Tillinghast's

CROCKERY STORE,

For a Little Money.

CHINA TEA SETS, FANCY CHINA AND Majolica, Cologne Sets, Vases, Fine Lamps, *very cheap*; Tool Chests, Locomotives and Trains, Doll Carriages, Hobby Horses, Horse Rockers for very little folks; Toy Wagons, Carts and Chairs, Doll Houses and Furniture, Work Boxes and Writing Desks. Particular attention called to my own Patent Iron-fastened Boy's Wagons. Many nice and useful things suitable for presents. *Prices to suit the times.*

Dec. 12. 45-2t

Copartnership Notice.

W. J. BOONE & N. J. BELL,

(Successors to D. H. Bell),

No. 17, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

BEING due and politic we desire to inform patrons and the public generally that from this date the business formerly conducted by D. H. Bell will be carried on under the style and firm of

W. J. BOONE & CO.,

with a guarantee of satisfaction and an indefatigable effort to supply the demands of all who may favor us with a call. The public are respectfully solicited to examine our full and assorted stock of Fancy and Substantial Family Groceries—which also consists, with few exceptions, of every article usually found in a first-class grocery.

W. J. BOONE & CO.

Dec 13, 1883 1t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executor of the Will of Neill Ray, Sr., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims to present them on or before December 13th, 1884.

N. L. RAY, Executor.

THE sale of Personal Property belonging to said Estate will be made at public auction, for cash, at the late residence of Neill Ray, Sr., on January 2d, 1884, and at the same time the lands will be offered for rent for the year 1884.

N. L. RAY, Ex'r.

Dec 11, 1883 45-3t

I Am Now Opening

an invoice of superior

IRONSTONE CHINA,

imported to my own order direct from England, comprising a general assortment.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec 13, 1883. 45-4t

FRANK THORNTON'S

DISPLAY OF

RICH AND RARE HOLIDAY GOODS,

both for useful and ornamental purposes far surpasses in variety, volume and extent, any exhibition of the kind ever shown in this City.

Special Bargains

are offering in all classes of goods, suitable for gifts.

NOTICE ESPECIALLY

our

SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
FINE DRESS GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
CLOAKS & WRAPS.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
MADE-UP LACES,
FICHUS,
LEATHER AND PLUSH BAGS.

Besides the above we show every NOVELTY in Holiday Goods, in endless profusion. In fact our assortment is as complete as money and a judicious selection can make it.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Dec 13, 1883 1t

Holiday Goods.

1883.

RECEIVED AND RECEIVING, NOVELties in French Goods for dressing. Christmas cakes, fine French Candies,

Smyrna Figs in Willow Baskets,
L. L. Raisins, Ondura Raisins,
Plain Layer Raisins, Leghorn Citron,
Chyloong Ginger.

All crop of 1883, and exceptionally fine.

JELLIES,

In Wine-glass, Tumblers, Goblets, and beautiful Majolica; Sugar-Bowls and Cream Pitchers.

The only house in the city offering the celebrated Dundee Jams, Jellies and Marmalades from the preserving establishment of Messrs. Keiller & Co., Dundee, Scotland.

CRACKERS AND CAKES,

From the best known factories,

Cream, Soda,
Butter, Scotch,
Ginger Snaps, and
Assorted Cakes,
Cocoanut bars,
Vanilla Snaps,
Honey Fingers, etc.

Try powdered Crackers for frying oysters, cutlets, &c.

BUTTER.

The finest Gilt Edge, in 3 lb. Cans and Tubs

Smoked Beef and Pig Hams,

Potted meats and game,
Sardines, Salmon,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Pickles, Chow Chow,
Crimson Cluster Tomatoes,

White and Yellow Heath Cling Peaches,
Bahama Pineapple,
Cherokee Corn,
Home Valley Apples,
Okra and Tomatoes,
Green Peas,

Lea and Perrine's Worcestershire Sauce.
Annear do. do.
Piccadilly do. do.
Selected Queen Olives,
Bertrand Freres' Olive Oil.

Finest Basket-fired Green and Black Teas; Coffees, Green, Roasted and Ground, of the best qualities.

Spices, whole and ground, selected for their purity.

Flavoring Extracts and Cox's, Cooper's and Chalmer's Gelatine.

Choice brands of Cigars, including our L. Q. C. L.; Cigarettes and Tobacco of all grades. Try the Cloth of Gold, finest in the market.

CHEESE.

English Dairy,
Pineapple, and
Tarbell's Full Cream,
Factory Cream.

Florida and Jamica Oranges and Lemons, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c.,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Dec 13. 45-1f

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the night of Nov. 30th, 1883, out of Mr. L. Hart's sale and livery lot in Fayetteville, N. C., two cows, one red with a white star in her face and a little white under her belly and some white about her hind feet, horns inclined, broad, rather low, stout built; the other red and white pied, rather slim built, crumply horns; mark on both smooth crop and a nick under each ear. Any information concerning them thankfully received. Address me at Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co., N. C.

R. W. KINLAW.

Dec. 5, 1883 45-2t

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by

McMILLAN BROS.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK. BEST QUALITY.

AT LOW PRICES.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Oct 25, 1883 38tf

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

MERRY CHRISTMAS AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HANDSOME ORGANS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BOXES.
LADIES' WORK BOXES, playing two tunes when opened.
FINE GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, &c.
PLAQUES, PANELS, PINCUSHIONS AND THEMOMETERS, beautifully hand-painted.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS:

CROWING COCKS, SINGING TOPS,
TOOTING HORNS, TWANGING FIDDLES,
ROLLING DRUMS, JINGLING RATTLES,
&c. &c. &c.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS for every one.
HANDSOME CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

Bargains! Bargains!!

In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a **5** and **10** cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE.

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 9, 1883. 1-1y

1843. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety.
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
New Hulled Buckwheat.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

WINE.

OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE of superior quality for sale in any quantity not less than one gallon. Orders left at the store of D. H. Ray & Co. or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1883. 44-3t

JAMES R. McNEILL,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one containing 260 acres, and one containing 100 acres, particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy the debts therein referred to.

Terms of sale will be cash. For further information apply to the undersigned.

ARCH'D A. MALLOY and wife Marg't J., Morgagees.

Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1883. 42-tJ7

"LITTLE BILL"

[McDONALD.]

FINE WINES.

BEST OF LIQUORS AND LIQUEUR AND MILWAUKIE BEER.

Imported, Key West and a general line of domestic Cigars, acknowledged the best in the city. The finest brands of Tobacco, and a large line of lower grades suited to jobbing trade at guaranteed prices.

NORFOLK OYSTERS

from the best beds contiguous to Norfolk, received daily. The manner in which they are served need no word of commendation from me.

CONDIMENTS

and everything the "drummer" so kindly tells me I should have, will be found at

"LITTLE BILL'S."

The only original package of

"MEADER SWAN GIN"

AND

"HENNESSY BRANDY",

direct from the New York Custom House, is at

WM. J. McDONALD, JR's.

Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches,

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Dec 6, 1883. 16-1y

Commissioners' Notice.

THE Board will receive and consider at their regular meeting on the first Monday in January, 1884, bids for the rent of the Poor House Farm, the rent to be paid in money; also, applications for Superintendent to care for the inmates of the Poor House will be received—County to furnish supplies. H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

Dec 6, 1883 44-3t

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Weddiag and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.

Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.

H. R. HORNE.

Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

THE OYSTER.

CHAPTER IV.

HE will be eaten to-day fried, broiled, stewed, s teamed, scalloped and raw. Some people in Fayetteville eat them pickled. No matter. Fayetteville is young yet and will learn better after awhile—so intelligent and enterprising a Town cannot remain forever uncivilized. The best way to eat oysters is the old fashioned stew, as follows: On pain of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them; let them repose for a few hours in their own liquid; cut up a very small quantity of fat, new bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it—about an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters—ham is not the best, neither is middling; good new shoulder is the article; put the bacon in a frying pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire; when the bacon is done to a crisp pour in the oysters; stew for two minutes and a half or three, no longer; pepper to suit taste while stewing; if the oysters are good salt water bivalves they need no salt; then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters cooked in this style you will never eat them in any other if you can help it.

The great oyster depot of Fayetteville is at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 North Person Street, where you can find FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS, at forty cents per quart.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Several Valuble Town Lots

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made in certain partition proceedings in the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Thursday, December 13th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction the following lots or parcels of Real Estate:

1st. House and Lot on she N. W. corner of the Court House square, known as the Murley House.

2d. Vacant Lot adjoining the above, known as part of the Murley property.

3d. Vacant Lot on the N. E. corner of North and Lamon streets.

4th. A Lot on west side of Gillespie street, adjoining McDonald and others.

5th. A Lot on the south side of Rowan street, and fronting on Arch street and Union street, known as the McLaurin Lot.

6th. A Lot in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, on the south side of Walnut street, and fronting on Broad street and Water street, containing about two acres.

7th. A Lot on the south side of Old street, adjoining the lots of W. N. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray and others.

Also, One Share of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash and give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner, &c.

Nov 8, 1883 40ts

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Epizootic or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will purge and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 26, 1880. 2-1y

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES*.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON*.

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING*. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT*.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 20, 1883 33tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Band's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.

Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Nov 21, 1883 42tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the **Scientific American** sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 29, 1883 43tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

1634 Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

At New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1883,
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,0000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100	"	100	10,000
100	"	75	7,500
2,379	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15, 1883. 44-5t

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.
AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

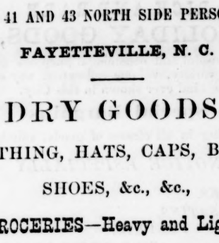
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.



BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Rope and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883. 35tf

SOMETHING TO EAT
AND
Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug 18, 1883 36tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY,

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed post-paid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bangs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15. 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted.

I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED; PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

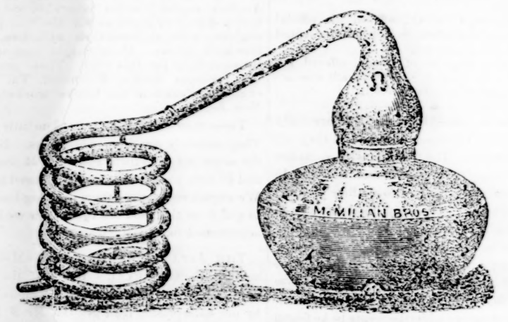
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Plain.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

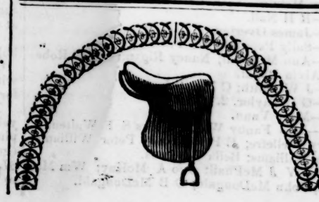
STIEFF, PALACE,
SCHOMACKER, ESTEY,
HALLET & CUMSTON BURDETT,
UPRIGHT CLOUGH &
AND SQUARE WARREN
PIANOS. ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.